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OLEACEÆ.

LIGUSTRUM, Tourn.—**L. vulgare**, L.; quite common and naturalized; N. Y.; near Stanhope, Morris Co., N. J., thoroughly wild, *Austin*; Prospect Park, *Merriam*; &c.

FRAXINUS, Tourn.—**F. Americana**, L.; common; N. Y.—**F. pubescens**, Lam.; low grounds along streams, very common about Closter; and extremely variable in size and shape of fruit and leaves, branches and leaves often quite glabrous, *Austin*; Central Park, scarce, *R. & P.*; frequent in adjoining parts of N. J., *State Flora*; banks of the Sawmill R., Yonkers, *W. H. L.*—**F. viridis**, Mchx. f.; Central Park, *R. & P.*; we have no other authority for this species in our vicinity.—**F. sambucifolia**, Lam.; common, *Austin*; Yonkers, *Pooley*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; Harlem River, N.Y., *W. H. L.*

ARISTOLOCHIACEÆ.

ASARUM, Tourn.—**A. Canadense**, L.; not uncommon, not reported from N. Y.

ARISTOLOCHIA, Tourn.—**A. Serpentaria**, L.; Closter, Weehawken, &c., quite frequent; Long Hill, N. J., Tottenville, Staten Island, Inwood, N. Y., *W. H. L.*; near the toll gate, beyond Jamaica, *Merriam*; Glen Cove, *Coles*; vid. § 6, Vol. I.

PHYTOLACCACEÆ.

PHYTOLACCA, Tourn.—**P. decandra**, L.; common; N. Y.; very common in recent clearings, *Austin*; not confined to low grounds, *Austin, W. H. L.*

CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIUM, L.—**C. album**, L.; very common; N. Y.—**C. glaucum**, L.; Hoboken, and N. Y., *Austin*; Brooklyn, *Merriam*; various stations about Brooklyn, and 63d and 64th Streets, near Lexington Ave., *Ruger*, vid. Vol. I. § 82, Vol. II. § 37.—**C. urbicum**, L.; Closter, &c., *Austin*; Coney Island; Staten Island; Newark. —**C. murale**, L.; Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island, *W. H. L.*—**C. hybridum**, L.; Closter, common, *Austin*; Fordham, near High Bridge, *W. H. L.*; generally common, *State Flora*.—**C. Botrys**, L.; abundant in waste ground and unimproved streets, N. Y.; and Brooklyn, *Merriam*; and between Brooklyn and Coney Island. —**C. ambrosioides**, L.; very common on N. Y. Island, and in the vicinity: Var. **anthelminticum**; roadsides near N. Y., *State Flora, Ruger*.—**C. multifidum**, L.; formerly found on N. Y. Island but not recently.

BLITUM, Tourn.—**B. maritimum**, Nutt.; Long Island, Hoboken, *State Flora, Torr. Cat.*—**B. capitatum**, L.; "In fields, New York," *Torr. Cat.*; in an orchard, Orange, N. J., many years since, *W. H. L.*—**B. Bonus-Henricus**, Reichenbach; Glen Cove, *Coles*; along the village street, East Hampton, L. I., *Allen, Merriam.*

73. **Herbarium Suggestions.**—No. 4. *Drying Specimens, continued.*—The frequency of changing the driers is a matter of much importance. There are two facts which the botanist should constantly

bear in mind: 1st, the more rapidly plants are dried, the better they will retain their colors; 2nd, the first two days that plants are in the press are of more importance than all the subsequent time.

Two or even three changes of the driers during the first 24 hours will accomplish more than a dozen changes after the lapse of several days. The most perfect preservation of the beautiful colors of some orchids which I have ever seen, was effected by heating the driers and changing them every two hours during the first day.

For less delicate specimens, two changes the first day, one change a day for three or four days after, and subsequent changes at gradually increasing intervals, will suffice. It is often difficult to tell whether a plant is thoroughly dried or not. This may sometimes be ascertained by pressing it for a moment against the check. If the cheek feels cold on its removal, the plant is still moist.

Other methods of drying plants are sometimes employed, but are less convenient or less adapted to a large number of specimens.

One is to place the plants and driers between sheets of wire gauze protected on the edge with a rim of stout iron wire, and hang the whole in the sun and wind, without any subsequent change. Only a small package of plants can be dried in this way.

Another is to abstract the chief part of the moisture of the plants at the outset, by placing them in some convenient vessel, and sprinkling or sifting dry and warm sand over them; at the end of a day or so, they are to be removed from the sand and put in the press.

I had nearly forgotten one point of the first importance: do not neglect, at the earliest opportunity, to insert in each sheet a label bearing the name of the plant, if already made out, but, at all events, the place and date of collection, together with notes of the locality in which it was found. This is often left, to the subsequent sorrow of the botanist, until these particulars have escaped the memory, and half the value of the specimen has consequently been lost. F. J. B.

74. **Spirodela polyrrhiza.**—Prof. Hegelmayer of Tübingen has just given us in the *Botanische Zeitung* of Sept. 22 & 29, 1871, a most interesting addition to the very thorough monograph of Lemnaceæ, published by him three years ago, by his account of the organs of fructification of Spirodela polyrrhiza from the specimens received from Mr. Leggett, and has illustrated it thoroughly by numerous figures.

He premises it by stating that, according to his present lights, he must consider the organs of the flowering Lemnæ as constituting single hermaphrodite flowers, consisting of a pistil and two lower stamens, the third upper one being regularly abortive, and subtended by a bract (what was called the spathe.)

He then minutely reviews the flowering organs of our Spirodela, which are in the bud surrounded and enveloped by the membraneous bract, bearing crystal and pigment cells, and which opens by a small apical slit. The second or posterior stamen often